WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

An Act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That there be established at the seat of Government of the United States, a General Post Office, under the direction of a Postmaster General. The Postmaster General shall appoint two Assistants, and such Clerks as may be necessary for the performance of the business of his Office, and as are authorized by law; and shall procure and cause to be kept a Seal for the said Office, which shall be affixed to commissions of Postmasters, and used to authenticate all transcripts and copies which may be required from the Department. He shall establish Post Offices and appoint Postmasters, at all such places as shall appear to him expedient, on the post roads that are or may be, established by law. He shall give his Assistants, the Postmasters, and all other persons whom he shall or may employ, or who may be employed in any of the Departments of the General Post Office, instructions relative to their duty. He shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all post routes that are or may be established by law, and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper. He may direct the route or road where there are more than one, between the places designated by law for a post road, which route shall be considered the post road. He shall obtain from the Postmasters their accounts and vouchers for their receipts and expenditures, once in three months, or oftener, with the balances thereon arising, in favor of the General Post Office. He shall pay all expenses which may arise in conducting the Post Office, and in the conveyance of the mails and all other necessary expences arising on the portion of the revenue, and management of the General Post Office. He shall prosecute offences against the Post Office Establishment. He shall once in three months, render to the Secretary of the Treasury, a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said Department, to be adjusted and settled as other public accounts. He shall also superintend the business of the Department, in all the duties that are or may be assigned to it: *Provided*, That in case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the Postmaster General, all his duties shall be performed by his Senior Assistant, until a successor shall be appointed, and arrive at the General office to perform the business.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General, and all other persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mails, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the executions of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emolument therefor, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof, to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A B, do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and restrain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the Post Office and Post Roads within the United States." Every person who shall be, in any manner, employed in the care, custody, conveyance or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties and forfeitures for violating the injunctions or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the Post Office and Post Roads, whether said person shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed, or not.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General upon the appointment of any Postmaster, to require and take of such Postmaster, bond, with good and approved security, in such penalty as he may judge sufficient, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all the duties of such Postmaster required by law, or which may be required by any instruction or general rule for the government of the Department: *Provided, however*, That if default shall be made by the Postmaster aforesaid at any time, and the Postmaster General shall fail to institute suit against such Postmaster, and said sureties, for two years from and after such default shall be made, then, and in that case, the said sureties shall not be held liable to the United States, nor shall said suit be instituted against them.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest Post Office, on any established post road, to the Court House of any county which is now, or may hereafter be, established in any of the States or Territories of the United States, and which is without a mail; and the road on which such mail shall be transported, shall become a post road, and so continue, until the transportation thereon shall cease. It shall, also, be lawful for the Postmaster General to enter into contracts, for a term not exceeding four years, for extending the line of posts, and to authorize the persons, so contracting, as a compensation for their expenses, to receive, during the continuance of such contracts, at rates not exceeding those for like distances, established by this act, all the postage which shall arise on letters, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and packets, conveyed by any such posts; and the roads, designated in such contracts, shall during the continuance thereof, be deemed and considered as post roads, within the provision of this act: and a duplicate of every such contract shall, within sixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to have the mail carried in any steam boat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet, in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered expedient: *Provided*, That he does not pay more than three cents for each letter, and more than one-half cent for each newspaper, conveyed in such mail.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any master or manager of any steam-boat, which shall pass from one port or place to another port or place in the United States, where a Post Office is established, to deliver within three hours after his arrival, if in the day time, and within two hours after the next sunrise, if the arrival be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for, such port or place, to the Postmaster there, for which he shall be entitled to receive, of such Postmaster, two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the Postmaster General; and, if any manager of a steam-boat shall fail so to deliver any letter or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure. And every person employed on board any steam-boat, shall deliver every letter, and packet of letters, entrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steam-boat, and before the said vessel shall touch at any other port or place; and, for every failure or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter or packet.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no other than a free white person shall be employed in conveying the mail; and any contractor who shall employ, or permit, any other than a free white person to convey the mail; shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of twenty dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that any road established, or which may hereafter be established as a post road, is obstructed by fences, gates or bars, or other than those lawfully used on turnpike roads to collect their toll, and not kept in good repair, with proper bridges and ferries, where the same may be necessary, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report the same to Congress, with such information as can be obtained, to enable Congress to establish some other road instead of it, in the same main direction.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, knowingly and wilfully, obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage, carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any ferryman shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to give public notice, in one newspaper published at the seat of Government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the state or states or territory, where the contract is to be performed, for at least twelve weeks before entering into any contract for carrying the mail, that such contract is intended to be made, and the day on which it is to be concluded, describing the places from and to which such mail is to be conveyed, the time at which it is to be made up, and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. He shall, moreover, within ninety days after the making of any contract, lodge a duplicate thereof, together with the proposals which he shall have received respecting it, in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for a longer term than four years.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every Postmaster shall keep an office, in which one or more persons shall attend on every day on which a mail shall arrive, by land or water, as well as on other days, at such hours as the Postmaster General shall direct, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster, at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week, to deliver, on demand, any letter, paper or packet, to the person entitled to or authorized to receive the same; and all letters brought to any post office half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office, shall be forwarded therein, except at such post offices where, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe; but this shall in no case exceed one hour.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no fees or perquisites shall be received by any person employed in the general post office, on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the following rates of postage be charged upon all letters and packets, (excepting such as are excepted by law) conveyed in the mail of the United States, viz: For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents. Over thirty, and not exceeding eighty, ten cents.—Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents.—Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and three quarters of a cent. Over four hundred, twenty-five cents.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: *Provided*, That no packet of letters, conveyed by the water-mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the postmaster who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon; unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo, or twenty-four duodecimo pages, or pages less than that of a pamphlet size, or magazine, whatever may be the size of the paper of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine, shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several state, not being bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets.

Any memorandum, which shall be written on a newspaper, or other printed paper, pamphlet or magazine, and transmitted by mail, shall be charged with letter postage: *Provided*, The publisher of a newspaper may send a printed or written notice to a subscriber, stating the amount due on his subscription; which notice shall be attached to the margin of the newspaper, and the postmaster who delivers the paper shall charge for such notice the same postage as for a newspaper.

Sec. 14 *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow to each Postmaster, such commission on the postages by him collected, as shall be adequate to his services and expences: *Provided*, That his commission shall not exceed the following several rates on the amount received in one quarter, viz:

On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, thirty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent.

On any sum over and above the first four hundred, and not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars, eight per cent.

Except to the postmasters, who may be employed in receiving and despatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented, not exceeding twenty five dollars in one quarter; and excepting to the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, whose commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter, may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. The Postmaster General may allow to the postmasters, respectively, a commission of fifty per cent on the money arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; and to the postmasters whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the postmaster himself; and each postmaster, who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for every monthly return which he makes thereof to the General Post Office. The Postmaster General may allow to the postmaster at New-Orleans, at the rate of eight hundred dollars a year in addition to his ordinary commissions. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to allow to the postmaster of the city of Washington, in addition to the allowance made by this act, for postage collected, and for free letters received by him for delivery, a commission of five per cent. on the amount of mails distributed at his office: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the whole annual emolument of the said postmaster, including the extra-compensation of eight hundred dollars which is hereby allowed him, shall be subject to the restrictions imposed by the forty first section of this act.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet, brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another, in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with six cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any postmaster, or other person, authorized by the Postmaster General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudulently demand or receive, any rate or postage, or gratuity, or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the territories thereof, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid; and if any commander or master of any such ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay the master or commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate, specifying the number of letters or packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be, with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster General, who shall credit him with the amount.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no stage or other vehicle, which regularly performs trips on a post road, or on a road parallel to it, shall convey letters; nor shall any packet boat or other vessel, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post road, except such as relate to some part of the cargo. For the violation of this provision, the owner of the carriage, or other vehicle, or vessel, shall incur the penalty of fifty dollars. And the person who has charge of such carriage, or other vehicle, or vessel may be prosecuted under this section, and the property in his charge may be levied on and sold, in satisfaction of the penalty and costs of suit: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any one to send letters by special messenger.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Deputy Postmaster, and other agents of the Postmaster General, shall daly account, and answer to him for all way letters which shall come to their hands; and for this purpose, the post riders, and other carriers of the mail, receiving any way letter or letters, (and it shall be their duty to receive them, if presented more than one mile from a post office,) shall deliver the same, together with the postage, if paid, at the first post office to which they shall afterwards arrive; where the postmaster shall duly enter the same, and specify the number and rate or rates, in the post bill, adding to the rate of each way letter, one cent; which shall be paid by the postmaster to the mail carrier from whom such way letters shall be received.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the Post Office establishment, shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post; or, if any such person shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter or packet entrusted to such person as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for, or assurance relating to, money, as hereinafter described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined, not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned, not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any person, employed as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he or she shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his or her possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note, or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the Treasury of the United States, note or assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for, or relating to, payments of moneys, or any bond, or warrant, or draft, bill, or promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement, whatsoever, for, or relating to, the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing, or any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of, or from, any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; or any copy of any record of any judgment, or decree, in any court of law, or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; or any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal, or take, any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, that shall come to his or her possession, such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty-one years; and if any person who shall have taken charge of the mails of the United States, shall quit or desert the same before such person delivers it into the Post Office kept at the termination of the route, or some known mail carrier, or agent of the General Post Office, authorized to receive the same, every such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence; and if any person concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, shall collect, receive, or carry any letter, or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person entrusted therewith, of such mail, or any part thereof, such offender or offenders shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than five years, nor exceeding ten years; and, if convicted a second time of a like offence, he or they shall suffer death; or, if, in effecting such robbery of the mail, the first time, the offender shall wound the person having custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death. And if any person shall attempt to rob the mail of the United States, by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him, or his horse or mule, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and the robbery is not effected, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, not less than two years, nor exceeding ten years. And, if any person shall steal the mail, or shall steal or take from, or out of, any mail, or from, or out of, any Post Office, any letter or packet; or, if any person shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any Post Office, whether with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and shall open, embezzle, or destroy, any such mail, letter, or packet, the same containing any article of value, or evidence of any debt, due, demand, right, or claim, or any release, receipt, acquittance, or discharge, or any other article, paper, or thing, mentioned and described in the twenty-first section of this act; or, if any person shall, by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any mail, letter, or packet, containing any letter of value, or evidence thereof, or either of the writings referred to, or next above mentioned, such offender or offenders, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than two, nor exceeding ten, years. And if any person shall take any letter, or packet, not containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, out of a post office, or shall open any letter, or packet, which shall have been in a post office, or in custody of a mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's business or secrets; or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any such mail, letter, or packet, such offender, upon conviction, shall pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned, not exceeding twelve months.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person shall rip, cut, tear, burn, or otherwise injure, any valise, portmanteau, or other bag, used, or designed to be used, by any person acting under the authority of the Postmaster General, or any person in whom his powers are vested, in a conveyance of any mail, letter, packet, or newspaper, or pamphlet, or shall draw or break any staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap, attached to, or belonging to any such valise, portmanteau, or bag, with an intent to rob, or steal any mail, letter, packet, newspaper, or pamphlet, or to render either of the same insecure, every such offender, upon conviction, shall, for every such offence, pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, not less than one year, nor exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction is had.

(To be concluded next week.)

Internal Improvements.—The Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville last week, agreeably to appointment, and adjourned on Tuesday last. All the Members of the Board were present, viz. His excellency Governor Burton, Gen. J. Iredell, Gen. E. B. Dudley and Major D. M. Forney. Measures were taken for re-commencing operations on the Cape-Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as soon as the River shall be sufficiently low; and, in order more speedily and affectually to remove the obstructions below Wilmington, Mr. Fulton, the Civil Engineer, is instructed to go on to the North as soon as he conveniently can, to procure for that purpose, and for the purpose of removing obstructions in some of the Rivers, a Dredging Machine, to be worked by means of a small Steam-Engine. So that it is confidently expected the whole obstructions in the Cape-Fear, both above and below Wilmington, will be removed during the present summer and fall.

The Board will meet again in Fayetteville, on Monday the 23d of May; when they expect to visit all the Works on Cape Fear; from thence they will go to the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, the Roanoke River, and probably Ocracock Inlet and Croathan Sound.

Raleigh Register.

NARROW MINDS

Are like crooked necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

National Affairs.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

To the Editor of the N. York Nat. Advocate.

Sir: The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views, and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

This letter will be read with the deepest interest by the American people. It breathes the language of the purest patriotism, of the most perfect devotion to the rights, the interests, and the republican institutions of our country. It is a manly, temperate, but convincing vindication of the character and public services of one of the greatest men and purest patriots that this, or any other country, has ever introduced.

The PEOPLE are the sovereigns of this country. They have established by their blood and treasure, a government founded in knowledge and virtue, which has for its basis the *representative system*. How far Gen. Jackson, in his public career, has acknowledged and respected its maxims and principles, let the actions of his past life, and his pure and unsullied conduct, during the recent election, testify.

If the people are interested in whatever relates to the conduct of their civil rulers, they are equally concerned for the reputation of one of their brightest ornaments in war—one of their strongest advocates in peace. One, who has never drawn his sword but to add laurels to his country, nor his pen but to illustrate the value of her happy institutions

SAM'L. SWARTWOUT.

THE LETTER.

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR: Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and denfence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary, for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it the appearance of personality more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary. Such a belief, however, I cannot entertain, without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term, "military chieftain," has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay and certain of his friends; but the vote, with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "military chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that, early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of Militia, in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the West, when 3.000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitute me a "military chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the Western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the Savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservatiou of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety, and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of a "military chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of our country, to be termed "military chieftains," and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardor of useful and brave men, in future times of need and peril. With me, it will make no difference; for, my country at war, I would aid, assist, and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights, and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "military chieftain," I am content to be so considered—satisfied, too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason to the citizens of the West why, in his opinion, I neither merited his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his concience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as "a military chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again amongst us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit; it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but, considering that, by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefitted, I rather prefer it, even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself—to the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference, there, it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of President; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking, through art or management, to entice any Representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constitutents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental mixim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never, in any manner, either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, *my* conscience stands void of an offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have, in times past, done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military Chieftain; and, in our country, at least in time of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life, and have seen some men too making boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step; but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To Sam'l Swartwout, New York.

Mr. CALHOUN, the Vice President.

At a Special Meeting of the Senate of the United States, held at the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, on Friday, the 4th instant—

At about half past ten o'clock, the Senate was called to order.

Mr. MILLS, of Massachusetts, rose and said, that the VICE PRESIDENT, (Mr. CALHOUN,) being present, he proposed that Mr. JACKSON, of Tennessee, being the oldest Senator now present, should administer to him the oath of office.

This being assented to—

The oath of office was accordingly administered to the VICE PRESIDENT by the General; after which ceremony, he took the Chair as President of the Senate. A short time afterwards, he rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow citizens.

To no other branch of the Government has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that while the other branches are confined, with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers, to this body, only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all of the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills: in its Executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; and, in its Judiciary, it constitutes the court before which all officers of the Government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while, from its peculiar character, as the Representative of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers the success of our free and happy sysem of government, in no small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is as admirably adapted to the duties of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate, indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the Senate were, probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new States have been added to the Union, and twice the number of Senators to the body; and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of States and Senators will be more than doubled.

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the Constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with pride (in this station, I trust not reprehensible,) to preserve the high character already attained by the Senate for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it, if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

The address was attentively listened to, and respectfully received.

The credentials of the new Members of the Senate, and of those whose term commences this day by re-election, were then read, and the senators qualified.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Hon. Mr. CRAIG, a Representative in Congress from the state of New York, has politely handed to us for publication the following correspondence:

Washington, March 2, 1825.

Dear Sir: Messrs. Peter H. and Abraham H. Schenck, proprietors in the Glenham Manufacturing establisment in Dutchess county, state of New York, have forwarded to my care, to be presented to you, with a kind expression of their good wishes, a suit of clothes from superior and highly finished cloth, manufactured at their establishment. Holding, sir, in high estimation your character and public services, and feeling towards you great personal regard, they have desired me to be the organ of presenting this evidence of the improvement of the manufactures of our country, and of the sincere regard which they entertain for you.

It affords me, sir, much satisfaction to have the honor of presenting to you, in the name of the enterprising and highly respectable manufacturers, this specimen of their skill, and humble token of their esteem, and to unite with them in tendering to you my sincere wishes for your future health and prosperity.

I am, sir, with profound respect, your most obedient and humble servant,
HECTOR CRAIG.

The Hon. Andrew Jackson.

Washington, March 2, 1825.

Sir: I cannot accept the very flattering present of Messrs. P. H. & Abrm. H. Schenck, presented through you, without soliciting that you will tender to them my very grateful acknowledgments for their politeness, and for the kind feelings which, in their behalf, you are pleased to express.

To me it is matter of proud pleasure, to witness the march of our country to the perfection of those arts without which she can never attain complete independence. During the last war, the melancholy spectacle was afforded, of our utter inability, by virtue of our own resources, to clothe either our soldiers or our ships: our dependence was upon our enemies for supplies of articles essential to the maintenance of our rights and our liberty. I trust those times will never again recur; and looking to the active zeal with which, under the guidance of patriotic citizens, our domestic enterprise is progressing, I am sure that, in any future conflicts, the means of waging successfully our defence, will be found to exist amongst ourselves. There is nothing I more cordially desire; nothing that this country, next to the perpetuation of her liberties, should more sincerely wish for. Our resources fairly brought into operation, with the brave yeomanry our country every where affords, we need not fear for the perpetuation of our liberties and independence.

Permit me, if you please, to reciprocate the friendly wishes you have expressed for my future health and happiness.

With great respect and regard, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. HECTOR CRAIG.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

On the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at Murfreesborough in this state, he was addressed by Thomas Manners, Esq. as follows:

General La Fayette: In obedience to the directions of your fellow-citizens who surround you, I bid you a hearty welcome to this village.

Your presence forcibly recalls the recollection of that eventful period which terminated in the establishment of our liberties. That the day which brings you amongst us should be esteemed one of the happiest of our lives, cannot be a subject of surprise. In you, sir, those who enjoy the glorious distinction of soldiers of the revolution, joyfully behold the beloved and gallant chief who led them on to victory and to honor. Those of us who have risen up in another generation, behold in you the original of that picture of excellence which our fathers have impressed upon our hearts. We have been told of the distinguished youth who could spurn the allurements of pleasure, and the fascinations of rank; and nobly throw his fortune and his sword into the scale of an oppressed and suffering people. We have heard that at the darkest period of our struggle for National existence, you generously came to our assistance, and with a disinterestedness above all praise, arrayed in our ranks the force of your influence, and the power of your arm. We know that with no other inducement than an ardent attachment to liberty, and a generous devotion to her cause, you bled and conquered by our side. And, sir, we have been taught to believe that to you, next to our great Washington, we are indebted for the triumph of our arms. These are the recollections which warm our hearts with an intenseness of interest in your welfare. These are the benefits which fill the measure of our gratitude—these the virtues which command our admiration and applause.

We have followed you, Sir, in imagination, to the Camps and Courts of Europe, and heard you in the Senate of a great and powerful nation. We have rejoiced in your prosperity—we have wept over your misfortunes. We have, at all times, seen you the same constant and unvaried friend of freedom. As a fellow-citizen, therefore, we salute you as a father of our common country; and we hail you, also, as a benefactor of the human race, and gallant champion of the rights of man.

From the National Journal.

We understand that a supply of American *Gold Coin* has been sent to the Office of the Bank of the United States, in this city, for the purpose of paying the Members of Congress, in order that the benefits resulting from the Mint may be diffused through the country as much as possible.

On Friday the 18th ult. the Gin-house, screw, and about 45.000 pounds of seed cotton, at the plantation of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, in Abbeville District, were consumed by fire; occasioned by the friction of a whipping machine which had been lately erected for the purpose of more thoroughly cleaning the cotton.

Pendleton Mess. 2d inst.

Salisbury, March 29, 1825.

Mr. White: The following explanation will (if not satisfactorily) pretty nearly account for that "spontaneous ignition" which happened at or near Salisbury:

By fermentation, heat is produced; then the moisture which was present, was decomposed into *Hydrogen* and *Oxygen*; the latter, being a supporter of combustion, is sufficient to account for the "ignition."

"A Native" next week.

Another fatal Accident!—On Friday, the 18th inst. Mr. *Harris Kimball*, who lived about 15 miles from this town, near Stokes' ferry on the Yadkin, was killed by the fall of a tree; his skull was so much fractured, that he lived but two or three hours after the accident. Mr. Kimball was 53 years old; and was a worthy, good citizen, and an honest man. His death will be severely felt and deplored by his relatives and friends.

It is but a few days since our duty as a public journalist, imposed upon us the melancholy task of recording the untimely exit of nearly a whole family, who were *drowned* in the Mayo river, in Rockingham county, in this state These frequent afflictive dispensations of Providence, most forcibly illustrate the mutability of human nature—the evanescent tenor of man's life. The genial influence of the vernal Sun warms us into being—but the blights of the autumnal gale sweep us from existence, and leave nothing but the wreck of mortality behind, to tell after ages that we once "strutted our brief hour on the stage of life."

GOLD.

The Editor of the Cheraw Intelligenger is in error, and has led (no doubt unwittingly) other papers into error, in stating that a poor man of Montgomery county had found a "half bushel" of pure gold. Mr. MATTHIAS BARRINGER, from whose land the largest quantity of gold lately discovered, has been obtained, has realized, up to this time, of his own finding, and his share (one half) of what those he permits to work have found, about *eight thousand* dollars worth—*and no more*: this we had from the old gentleman himself. We were at his house a few days since, and saw about fifty people at work, digging and washing for gold. They generally find about enough to pay them for their labor; but, occasionally, strike upon large lumps, or rich veins. A poor old man, who had been digging at Barringer's for some time, with little success, came, the other day, upon a solid mass of the precious metal, in the fissure of a rock, which proved to be worth about *one thousand dollars*.

The Editor of the Cheraw paper must have picked up the idea of a "half bushel" full being found, from some one of the thousand silly reports which are daily set afloat relative to these gold mines. It was reported in this place, the other day, with a degree of assurance that gave the report some semblance of fact, that a solid mass of virgin gold had been found in the sand on the banks of Rocky river, in Cabarrus county, of such great weight that *one man could not lift it!!* We were half inclined to believe the tale, but were prudent enough not to *publish* it. It has since been proven groundless.

Within a few weeks past, small quantities of gold have been found at three or four places on the *East* side of Yadkin river, in Montgomery county; as, also, in Davidson county, not far from the Flat-Swamp Springs. In fact, we are assured, from the best authority, that small particles of the precious metal can be detected by examining the sand or gravel in almost any of the creeks or branches within the region of country where it has hitherto been found.

Since writing the above, we have learned that small particles of Gold have been found at a number of places in this county. We have seen a Mr. Troutman, living within eight or ten miles of this town, who has lately found gold on his land; and has discovered such indications of there being more, that he has determined to abandon the Plough and the Hoe, and shoulder the mattock and frying-pan, and DIG and wash the earth for its *mineral* riches, rather than CULTIVATE it for its *vegetable* bounties.

NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

Few Acts of Congress, says the National Intelligencer, can be of more *general* interest than that consolidating and remoulding the legal provisions for the regulation of the Post Office Department. Every man who reads a newspaper, or writes a letter, is interested in this bill, which is but one of the several evidences of the *business character* of the late Congress

[A copy, verbatim, et literatim, et *punctuatim*, et *spellatim*, of *part* of a piece sent for publication:]

Mr. Philo White: If you see proper you may print those lines and if not no Offence &c.

AGROSTIC.

"W hen stormey winds and past
"S hall quite calms appear
"I See within A quiet breste
"L Ye hidden cowls of fire
"W ith good attention mark well my mind
"Y Ou shall A secrete Question find
"S Weete is the question marke it will
"H Haste oppon hast so faerwell."

[There are four lines more to this effusion, which have for a caption, "The Ladys Answer;" these we have reserved till the author shall have seen the above in *print*: should he then desire it, we promise him we'll "printe" "The Ladys Answer."

LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting and Cattle show of the society, at Lincolnton, on the 9th of November last,—which was the first meeting of the kind held by the society, and the day very unfavorable, consequently, few persons attended; nevertheless there were a few articles and animals exhibited, and premiums awarded as follows, viz:

1st. To Mrs. Catharine Hoyle, for the best piece of domestic carpeting, a premium of $2;

2d. To Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. for the best bull calf $5;

3d. To Maj. Lawson Henderson, for the best mule colt, $2;

4th. To Col. Daniel Hoke, for the best two horse plough, $5.

The next meeting of the society and Cattle Show, &c. will be held in Lincolnton, on the second Tuesday in May next: Premiums will then be awarded to the best of the following articles, provided the society adjudge them to be within the regulations observed by the society, viz:

1st. For the best plough, drawn by one horse, $3;

2d. For the best plough, drawn by two horses, $5;

3d. For the best colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than six, nor more than eighteen, months old, $5;

4th. For the best bull or heifer calf, not less than six, nor more than eighteen, months old, $3;

5th. For the best boar and sow pig, not less than six, nor more than 18, months old, $3;

6th. For a ratio of the greatest quantity and best quality of wool, shorn from the sheep, $2;

7th. For the best cotton coverlet, and for the best cotton and wool coverlet, each $;

8th. For the best piece of domestic flannel, not less than ten yards, $2;

9th. For the best piece of blanketing, not less than five yards long, nor one yard wide, $2;

10th. For the best piece of carpeting, not less than ten yards in length, and one yard wide, $2;

11th. For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than ten yards; and for the best piece of twilled cloth, mixed as above mentioned, and same quantity, each $2.

The citizens of Lincoln county, whether belonging to the society as members or not, will be entitled to compete for the above premiums.

The following persons, being directors of the society, are particularly solicited to give their attendance at the next meeting, viz: Lawson Henderson, Daniel Hoke, Bartlett Ship. Robert Johnson, Andrew Boyle, Jas. D. Graham, O. W. Holland, Wm. Johnson, John Coulter, and Wm. Wilson.

Major Lawson Henderson is appointed agent to receive specimens of minerals, fossils, &c. and to correspond with David Olmstead, state geologist, at Chapel Hill, on the subject: therefore all persons having any specimens of the kind, are invited to deposite the same with Maj. Henderson. By order of the society.

VARDRY M'BEE, *Secretary.*

The following appointments, among others, have been made by the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

William Miller, of Warrenton, N. C. Charge des Affaires to the Central Republic of America, Guatemala.

Gen. *George Izard*, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

Francis Hawkes, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the District of Newbern, North-Carolina.

Enoch Sawyer, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the District of Camden N. Carolina.

Joseph Treadwell, Collector of the Customs, for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Edenton, N. Carolina.

Thomas Callender, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Wilmington, N. C.

Joshua Taylor, Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Ocracoke, N. Carolina.

James Owen, Collector of the Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C.

LA FAYETTE.

The progress of General La Fayette through North Carolina, has been marked by the strongest evidences of gratitude, respect and veneration, and in one instance at least has exceeded the general evidences of esteem which have been manifested towards this distinguished man in other states. We allude to the fact that a company, or rather a squadron of volunteer cavalry, from Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties has been on duty almost ever since the General left Washington—that they left their homes, in the western part of the state, and proceeded in the direction of Halifax, when they met the General some distance below Raleigh—and that they continued to attend him, until they escorted him to Fayetteville, where they arrived on Saturday week, and where their escort duties terminated, having been on constant, active, and we would add severe service (it having rained the greater part of the time) for about three weeks.

Petersburg Republican.

CONGRESS.

We have declined publishing in detail, the proceedings of the three last days sittings of the eighteenth congress, as there was very little business of an interesting public nature transacted on either of those days. *ibid.*

In Senate on Tuesday,—The committee on military affairs was discharged from the further consideration of bill for establishing a military post on the usual trading route between Mexico and Missouri. The bills, further to amend the act authorising the payment for property lost or destroyed by the enemy, and to authorise the sale of unserviceable ordnance, &c. were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Leave was refused to take up the bill authorising the occupation of the mouth of Columbia river. Mr. Adams communicated a request that the Senate would meet him in the Hall of the H. of R. at 12 o'clock on Friday, when he would take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution.

In the H. of R. same day—Mr. M'Duffie offered an amendment to the constitution for confining the election of President entirely to the people, and providing that in case no person shall obtain the votes of a majority in the first instance, by districts, the people shall proceed to choose a President from the two persons having the highest number of votes. Resolutions were presented from the Indiana legislature in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery.

In Senate on Wednesday—A resolution was agreed to appointing a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the President elect on the occasion of his inauguration. The bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S. was read a third time and passed.

In the H. of R. same day.—The committee on military affairs was discharged from the consideration of the President's message in relation to the claims of Massachusetts. Mr. Cambreleng offered the following resolution: That the secretary of state communicate to congress, at its next session, if compatible with the public interest, such correspondence as may have taken place with G. B. relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Tucker offered the following: *Resolved*, That the secretary of war be required to ascertain the probable expense of extinguishing the Indian title to a portion of country laying west of the Rocky Mountains that may be suitable for colonizing the free people, the best known route across the said mountains, and the probable cost of a road and military posts necessary to a safe communication with such colony, and to report thereon to the house at the next session of congress. The bill in relation to the copper mines on Lake Superior, after considerable dission, was rejected. The bill authorising a road from Missouri to the confines of Mexico, was read a 3d time, and passed. The house refused to take up the bill for the civilization of the Indian tribes. A few other bills were disposed of, when the house adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New York, we have English dates to the 10th February. The papers furnish very little of interest, if we except the confirmation of another Greek naval victory, and the reports that were afloat in relation to the hostile feelings of the continental courts at the steps England had taken in favor of South American independence.

The intelligence most agreeable to the American reader, furnished by the last arrival, is the improvement in the price of cotton and tobacco.

Petersburg Republican.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1825.

We had a very animated demand for Cotton in the first week of the preceding month, from the trade and speculators, in consequence of the smallness of the stock, as declared at the commencement of the year, and prices generally advanced 1d to 1-2 per lb. except for Sea Island, which remained stationary. In the following week the demand rather subsided, and continued limited during the remainder of the month, occasioning a decline of about 1-2 per lb. The total sales of the month were 55,000 bags, of which 10,000 American, 5,500 Brazil, and 2,500 Egyptian were taken on speculation, and 3,000 of various descriptions were forwarded into the country unsold. Since our last report the demand has been considerable, and we again raise our quotations 1-8d. to 1-2 per lb.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Duke of Northumberland, has been appointed by the King of Great Britain to represent His Majesty at the Coronation of the King of France. The King has appointed the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, his Minister at the French Court.

An extract from a private letter from Paris, dated Feb, 4, says—"I have seen the postscript to a private letter from a good authority at Madrid, to the following effect:—"The declaration of the British Government as to the Colonies, had caused the greatest consternation at Court, and disconcerted all the plans of Ministers. They are alarmed for the fate of the last expedition. The King has announced his determination to hold no diplomatic relations with any power which shall make Treaties of Alliance with his Insurgent Colonies, and will even treat them as enemies. Let England therefore look to herself."

MR. KREMER.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser:

Kremer is a strong, broad shouldered, coarse looking Pennsylvania farmer, with a florid face, and short, stiff, sandy hair. His dress is often slovenly, but his mind is sturdy and vigorous, and when much excited, he utters a deal of plain sound sense, directly to the point. Nothing can be more dissonant than his voice, or more odd and awkward than his gesticulation. I wondered when I first saw him, how such a man ever came on the floor of Congress, where he certainly seemed a sort of anomaly; but I afterwards ceased to wonder; and considering the republican complexion of our institutions and habits, it is not surprising that a man with an amount of spirit which approaches to turbulence, a strong voice, vehement manner, a German tongue, and long habits of political contest, should at length make his way to this floor, from a state like Pennsylvania. They say he is a prime shot with a rifle, and dreads nothing.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated Feb. 14.

"Adams is elected. There will be a strong opposition. There was great compromising of interest, which we do not yet understand. When Jackson was informed that Clay would carry the west against him, he replied—"Well—two things Mr. Clay cannot deprive me of—the affections of the American people, and my farm in Tennessee." Clay is very unpopular in this and the neighboring states. He has lost his high standing by his intemperate course. For Crawford there is great sympathy, and Jackson stands higher than ever."

It is a singular fact that since the adoption of the present constitution *two states only* have supplied Presidents for the Union—viz. Virginia and Massachusetts. Of the first five Presidents, Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, only *one* ever had a *Son*, who is now elected the Sixth President of the United States—and that during the lifetime of his father.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 17.

In our account, in last week's paper, of the ceremonies which took place in the reception of General Lafayette on his arrival here, we should have mentioned a circumstance which adds another to the thousand instances of the kind feelings with which the General receives every mark of attention shown him in this country. At the review of Saturday, commanded by Col. Ayer, of the Corps of Artillery, and after the salute was fired, he remarked that, although it was not strictly military, he must be permitted to take leave of each man in the line, which he did by an affectionate shake of the hand; and observed the same ceremony with Major Strange's command, after being escorted by them back to his quarters. *Observer.*

General Lafayette arrived at Cheraw on Sunday night after leaving here, and remained at that place till noon on Monday. He then proceeded to Camden, where he arrived on Tuesday. On Wednesday the corner stone of the monument over Baron De Kalb was laid. On Thursday the General reached Columbia; and departed for Charlestion on Saturday morning, where he was to be received in great style on Monday last. *ib.*

The Editors of the National Intelligencer state that they feel themselves authorised to contradict the report which has got into circulation that Chief Justice Marshall is about to resign his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. *ib.*

Naval Promotions.—The following is a list of promotions in the Navy, confirmed by the Senate of the United States, viz:

To be Captains.—Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George C. Read, Henry E. Ballard.

To be Masters Commandant.—Lawrence Kearney, Foxall A. Parker, Edward R. M'Call, Daniel Turner, David Conner, John Gallagher, Thomas H. Stevens.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 17.

Cotton, 15 a 16½; flour, fine, 4½ a 4½; superfine, 4¾ to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 58; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 5½ a 6; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

We quote Cotton at ½ cent advance on the prices of last week. *Obs.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, March 14.

Cotton, S. Island, 30 to 50, stained do. 14 to 20; Maine and Santee, 28 to 31; short staple, 13½ a 18½ cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 6 cts.; Hams, 8½ a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee Prime Green, 18 a 19 Inf. to good, 14 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 a 2½ per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons—Purchasers of Uplands had begun to come into the market, and sales were made to some extent on Monday and Tuesday last; but the unfavorable news from Liverpool to the 22d January, by the *South Boston*, has again brought them to a stand, very few sales having been effected since, and those at a reduction of about half a cent, on previous rates. *Courier.*

Died,

At Wadesborough, N. C. on the 14th inst. with Typhus Fever, Col. Boggan Cash, aged about 34 years.

At Bridgewater, (Mass.) Miss *Olive Keith*, aged 23. She was troubled with the tooth ache, and was urged by her mother to wet some cotton with the essence of Peppermint, not finding relief, she took what she called the essence of tansy, but by mistake the *oil* of tansy. She wet the cotton so much that a *drop* of it escaped and she swallowed it. She was immediately in the greatest pain until she died. The body was examined, and the intestines were found destroyed.

By Saturday's Mail.

Articles of impeachment have been preferred, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, against Walter Franklin, Presiding Judge of the 2d Judicial district of that state, for misdemeanors in office.

Mr. *Crawford* has received and declined invitations to partake of public dinners, at Fredericksburg, and Richmond, Va. He is accompanied by Mr. *Cobb*, of the Senate.

At a dinner, given on Saturday the 12th inst. in Fredericksburg, on his arrival in that place, to which Mr. *Cobb*, of Geo. and Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. were invited, the following toast was given:

By Mr. Cobb of Geo.—Gen. JACKSON: His glory will perish only with his country.—*N. Jour.*

The packet ship Queen Mab, Captain Richards, arrived at New York at a late hour on Wednesday morning, 16th inst. from Havre, whence she sailed on the 16th February. By this arrival, regular files of Paris papers to the 14th inclusive, one day later than our advices via England, have been received.

A Madrid article of the 3d February states, that a brother of the Minister Zea, had departed from that city for St. Petersburg, with a view to negotiate a Treaty with the Emperor of Russia, relative to the South American provinces. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

The immediate cause of the proposition to increase the army of Great Britain, appears to have excited, in an unusual degree, the curiosity of the London prints, some of which indulge in very free discussion of the subject. The King's speech assigned, as we understood it, two reasons for the measure—one was, the continuance of the wars carried on by the native governments of the East Indies against the British establishments there; the other, the unsettled state of affairs in Ireland. The London Morning Chronicle, attributes it rather to the possibility of an expected rupture with the Continental Powers of Europe, in consequence of the recognition by England of the Independence of South America. *Nat. Journal.*

CHERAW, MARCH 18.

Cotton—This article has risen a little since our last. Very prime will now bring 17 1-2 cts. Other qualities in proportion. *Intell.*

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a good workman at the Boot and Shoemaking business; to whom I will give constant employ, for 12 months if he wishes it—and the best of wages, and best of pay. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 28, 1825. 51

Heirs of William Foy,

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan county, N. C. on the South Yadkin river, in which the said Mary Thomason, dec'd. was seized of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.: you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land. JOHN HOWARD, sen.

Adm'r. Wm. Foy, dec'd.

March 28, 1825. 5t56.

A new Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe shop, in the house immediately opposite the Bank, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; his work shall be well executed, and his materials of the best quality. He hopes by his application to business, and desire to please, to gain a part of the public patronage. WILLIAM T. BRADFIELD.

Salisbury, March 21, 1825 50

Windsor Chair Making.

JOHN COOPER adopts this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity in general, that he has commenced Windsor Chair and Bedstead Making, in the house lately occupied by Charles Biles, dec'd. on Main-street, east of the court-house; where he is prepared with a good assortment of timber, which he will work up into chairs and bedsteads; and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who is disposed to buy work in his line of business. He flatters himself that, from his long experience, he can furnish as good work as any man in the country: a fair trial is all he asks to prove the above assertion. He has received from Philadelphia, the latest fashions for chairs and bedsteads, and intends to keep pace with all the changes of fashion. He will keep on hand an assortment of chairs, bedsteads, sofas and easy-chairs. He will attend Davidson, Iredell, and Cabarrus county courts; where he will sell low for cash, or a short credit. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Salisbury, March, 1825. 5t54

Concord Bible Society.

THE Annual meeting of the Concord bible society, will be held in Concord in Cabarrus county, on the last Wednesday in March, 1825. It is expected that a general attendance will be given, &c. A. C. McREE, *Secr'y.*

Brick and Stone Masonry.

FRANCIS GRAHAM, from the city of Edinburg, Scotland, takes this method to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he is ready to execute any kind of work in the above line of business. He flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to any gentleman wanting brick or stone mason work done. He boards at Mr. Thomas Holmes', and will be thankful for any job in the above business.

Salisbury, March 17, 1825. 3t52

N. B. Smoky chimnies remedied, effectually or new ones built, warranted not to be smoky.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [?46] *Salisbury, Feb.* 16. 1825.

Wanted,

200 bushels of Oats, delivered at White Hall, N. C. nine miles south-west of Charlotte, for which 35 cents per bushel will be given, by DAN'L. GALLANT.

March 7, 1825. 5t53

Mansion Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. *Taber*, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his thanks to the Public and the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and, in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assure them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted to comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlors by Travelling Families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of county, Merchants and Planters to call; it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and Market afford; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State. DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825.

A CARD.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel, in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic disease either at the Hotel or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Health Officer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 23. 1825. 4t52

Notice.

THE subscriber (in pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust to him executed by Jas. McRee, sen. of the county of Iredell, and state of North-Carolina) will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, at the residence of the said James McRee, the following property, viz:

The tract of land on which James McRee now lives, lying in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky river, which contains from 350 to 400 acres; this land is of as good quality as any in that section of the country, with a great quantity of first rate meadow land; 12 or 15 acres of which is cleared and in good condition. The whole of the cleared land is under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises an excellent dwelling house and out houses of all kinds in good repair. It is situated in a healthy section of the country, is well watered and would no doubt (if properly cultivated) as amply repay the farmer for his labor as any other place in our country.

Also, 10 or 12 very valuable *Negroes*, consisting of men, women and children; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; library of very valuable Books; two good Stills and vessels, &c. &c.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. WM. HARGRAVE, *Trustee.*

Iredell co. N. C. March 12, 1825. 3t51

N. B. Any person who wishes to purchase any of the above property can do so at private sale, by making application to the subscriber.

W. H. T.

The Muse.

AMBITION.

Perplex'd with trifles through the vale of life,
Man strives 'gainst man, without a cause for strife;
Armies embattled meet, and thousands bleed,
For some vile spot where fifty cannot feed.
Squirrels for nuts contend; and wrong or right,
For the world's empire kings ambitious fight.
What odds!—to us 'tis all the self same thing,
A nut, a world, a squirrel, and a king.

FROM THE STONINGTON YANKEE.

Of all the Coquettes that are found in our nation,
There is none that more cheats us, than AN-ticipation;
She coaxes, and flatters, with prospects of gain—
Then, blasting our prospects, she fills us with pain;
She wheedles all sexes, conditions and ages,
The grave, and the gay, and the politic sages;
The young and the old, the rich and the poor.
All live on her smiles, till she turns them out door.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ORNITHOLOGY.

Mr. White: Some time since, Salisbury was visited by a vast number of *Martins;* which circumstance gave rise to various conjectures, particularly among those who place implicit confidence in omens. In order to allay the fears and apprehensions of such timid persons as are frightened at a flock of birds, or at the croaking of ravens, I send you the following extracts from the 62d vol. of the Philosophical Transactions of England, page 265, &c. and from the British Zoology, vol. 1st, p. 210.

After enumerating a long list of migratory birds, the Hon. D. Barrington remarks: "In England, the Martin makes its appearance about the middle of April, and departs the latter end of August, and sometimes not until the 1st of October." "A few days previous to their departure, they assemble in great flocks, on the top of houses, churches, and trees, and from thence they are supposed to take their flight."

"This unusual and temporary association of numbers, indicates the impulse of some common instinct by which each individual is actuated." "They build their nests in the eaves of houses, church steeples, &c. Straw and feathers are the materials they use."

"Concerning the appearance and disappearance of martins, several opinions are adopted by naturalists. "The first, and most probable, is, that they remove from climate to climate, at those particular season when the natural food of winged insects fails in one country or district, and abounds in another, where they likewise find a temperature of air better suited to their constitution."

"In support of this opinion, we have the testimony of Sir Charles Wager, Mr. Adamson, and of many navigators."

Mr. White, of Selborne,* has furnished us with the following information of Swallows: † "If ever I saw," says he, "any thing like actual migration, it was last Michaelmas day, 1768. I was travelling out early in the morning; at first there was a vast fog; but, by the time I got seven or eight miles from home towards the coast, the sun broke out into a delicate warm day. I was then on a heath or common, and I could discern, as the mist began to break away, great numbers of Swallows clustering on the stinted shrubs and bushes, as if they had roosted there all night. As soon as the air became clear and pleasant, they were all on the wing at once; and, by a placid and easy flight, proceeded on southward towards the sea: After this, I did not see any flocks, only now and then a straggler."

From the foregoing brief extracts, it will appear that birds do migrate, and that their occasional assemblies do not forebode any great good or evil; therefore, we ought not to view these things in the same light that the Romans did; or attach as much importance to them as has been done to the responses of the Delphic Oracle.

A NATURALIST.

March 17th, 1825.

* Vide White's Natural History of Selborne, p. 64—65.

† The Martin is a species of Swallow.

Old Connecticut yet ! ! !—Mr. George Philips of Preston, Conn. fatted, the present season, four Hogs, of a small bone, short frame and ears, which, when dressed and sold, weighed as follows:—562, 577, 586, and 614 lbs. Total 2348 lbs.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Prophecies for the year 1825.—In the course of this year, a number of Ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

A number of shops and houses will be broken open, and a deal of valuable property stolen; after which, it will be discovered that there was a remissness in the fastening of doors and shutters.

Several young Ladies, of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

Several coaches will be overturned, and passengers severely hurt; the consequence will be, they will obtain damages.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached, and unattended to.

Novel reading will be all the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from *circumstances* some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

Great preparations will be made for travelling excursions, but little pains taken to prepare for that journey from whence no traveller returns.

Several infants will take leave of their minority; become knowing ones, play a high game of speculation, and be taken in.

A few love affairs will take an unexpected turn; and the disappointed party will "go a brain shooting."

In the long vacation several fashionables will return to town, from the country, where they have been rusticating, to avoid the morning visits of those troublesome intruders, the Messrs. Doe and Roe.

Some dealers and chapmen will come under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, as bankrupt, when their friends will discover, that they ought not to have given dinners and feasts, to which they were invited and partook.

Great murmurs and discontent will rise among divers apprentices, in consequence of next Christmas Day falling on a Sunday.

WINE.

A beauty when advanced in age,
No more her lovers can engage,
But wine the rare advantage knows,
It pleases more, more old it grows.

As every country does not produce wine, those nations with whom there are no vines, have invented other drinks to make themselves merry.

The Thracians intoxicate themselves by swallowing in fumes of certain herbs, which they cast into the fire. The Babylonians, according to Herodotus, used likewise to get drunk by swallowing the fumes of certian herbs, which they bruised. Strabo reports that the Indians made a certain drink with sugar canes, which made them merry, very probably not unlike what we call rum. Pliny tells us, that the Egyptians fuddled themselves with a drink made of barley.

Mahomet is said to have forbid wine to his followers, from the following circumstance:—Passing one day through a village, and seeing the people, who had been regaling themselves with wine, embracing one another, and making a thousand protestations of friendship, he was so charmed with the sight, that he blessed the wine as the best thing in the world. But on his return to the same place in the evening, he saw the same men fighting with their swords. The Prophet recalled his benediction, and prohibited it to his followers for ever.

The most delicious wines in Europe are reckoned to be those of Mount Fiascone, two days journey from Rome.

Suetonius relates that Novellius Torquatus could drink three gallons of wine at a draught, and appear perfectly sober afterwards. He was highly honoured by the Romans for this singular faculty, and was made Pro-Consul of Syria.

Alexander the Great died through excessive drinking, and killed 41 more at the same time, in endeavouring to gain a crown of 180 pounds weight, which he had offered to him that drank most.

Philip, king of Macedon, once passing an unjust sentence, after having drank too freely, the woman who had been unjustly accused, appealed from Philip when drunk, to Philip when he should be sober again.

A law of Carthagena prohibited a magistrate from drinking wine. The Persians permitted their kings to be drunk one day in the year; and Solon made a law at Athens, that drunkenness in a prince should be punished with death.

OF RICHES.

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue; the Roman is better, "impedimenta," for as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind, but hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it some-times loseth or disturbeth the victory; of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit; so saith Solomon, "where much is, there are many to consume it; and what hath the owner but the sight of it with his eyes?" The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to *feel* great riches; there is a costody of them, or a power of dole and donative of them, or a fame of them; but no solid use to the owner.—*Bacon.*

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF DRINKING.

When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off; you have had *enough*. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see *two*, leave off; you have had *too much*. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last dozen years, leave the company; you are *geting troublesome*. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth-rug, or lurch on your neighbors's shoulder, go to bed; *you are drunk.*

FROM MOORE'S ALMANAC.

"I flatter myself that the ladies will not be displeased at my informing them, that Venus will be the prevailing planet in the spring and summer months of 1825; which circumstance is calculated to occasion no small number of marriages; and even some ladies who were not reckoned on the list, because their charms were on the decline, may have occasion to remember, with pleasure, the results of the year 1825. Such is the voice of the stars."

An honest Irishman was accosted on the quay at Belfast, by a brother Hibernian, with "Arrah, Pat, you are going to be in luck to-day, boy—you have got your stockings turned wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveying with the utmost complacency the sad remnants of what had once been hose, answered—"Sure, honey, I know that; and don't you know why I turned them?" No, replied the other. 'Why,' says Pat, (and he gave a knowing wink with his eye) 'bekase they have holes on the other side!"

The Egyptians had a very extraordinary custom at their festivals; they showed every guest a skeleton, reminding them thereby, that unless reason, in some measure, controlled their pleasures, Death would inevitably follow.

Indian Longevity.—"Within these eight years," says the 'Canada Spectator,' there have died in the village of Coganawaga, ten Indians, eight of them past an hundred years, of age. Some days ago, the curate buried a woman aged 166. There is now living a squaw, who has her decendants to the fifth generation; in other words the child has now living, her mother, grandmother, grandmother's mother, and grandmother's grandmother.

McKEE *vs.* NELSON.

On Wednesday came on for trial before the Hon. Judge Edwards, the interesting case of McKee *vs.* Nelson, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff proved the promise by shewing that the affair had so far progressed, that dresses had been purchased for the express occasion, and other preparations had been made for the celebration of the marriage. The parties are both very respectable; the defendant is known as a celebrated classical teacher in this city; has been *blind* for many years; and at the time the intimacy was broken off with the plaintiff, he was a widower with six children. The jury retired at 1 o'clock in the morning, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $3,000.

[*New York Com. Adv.*

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a very choice and general assortment of seasonable *Goods*, which, added to their previous stock, will present the greatest variety they have ever offered to the public. Persons wishing to purchase, will confer a particular favor by calling and examining our goods and prices, which, we flatter ourselves, will be such as to give general satisfaction.

We have, also, on consignment, an extensive assortment of *Books*, among which are those contained in the annexed catalogue; which will be sold at the Philadelphia retail prices, with a discount on purchases of any considerable amount. P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, March 14, 1824.

LAW BOOKS.

Taunton's reports	Law of carriers
Newland on contracts	Tomlin's index
Kyd on awards	Espinasse on P statutes
Paley on agency	Long on sales
Espinasse on evidence	Montague on lien
Butler's Horace	Maddock's chancery
Ingersol's digest	Blackstone's commentaries
Moore's index	Balentine on limitations
Fiekl's Blackstone	Starkie on pleading
Bingham on infancy	Hoffman's practice
Chitty on bills	Powel on contracts
Phillips on evidence	Montague on partnership
Cooper's equity	Toller on executions
Roberts on fraud	Barnwell & Alderson
Roper on legacies	
Bay's reports	
Law of lien	

MEDICINE.

Hamilton on purgatives	Family dentist
Edinburg dispensatory	Good's study of medicine
Wilson Phillip	Herbedeen's commentaries
Hall on disorders	James' burns
Pharmacopia of U. S.	Thompson on varioloid
Ewell's companion	Chapman's Therapeutics
Miner & Tully	Sander's on the ear
Armstrong on typhus	Sander's on the eye
Fordyce on fever	Hawship on diseases
Bateman's synopsis	Dorsey's surgery
Willan on the skin	Bell's surgery
Barton's materia medica	Ricketson on health
Medical histories	Swedawson's syphilis
Hamilton or mercury	Bichat on membranes
Chemical catechism	
Hamilton on females	
Thomas' practice	

RELIGIOUS.

Marrow of the church	Proudfit on parables
Dodridge on regeneration	Convert's apology
do. rise and progress	Clark on promises
Wilison on sabbath	Pulpit made free
Song of Solomon	Smith's theology
Wright and Nawies	Faber on prophecies
Buck's dictionary	Edwards on affections
Saint's rest	Life of Brenard
Jenk's devotion	Martin's memoirs
Jays's sermons	M'Ewen on type
Christian morals	Christian perfections
Belamy's works	Life of Scott
Seabury's sermons	Josephus' works
Public hymns	Moral instructer
Brown's concordance	Scripture history
Christian world	Brown's divinity
Psalms and hymns	Marshal's sanctification
Ridgely's divinity	Gaston's collections
Golden treasury	Drelincourt on death
	Pilgrim's progress

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byron's works, complete	Pilot
Brown's philosophy	Redwood
Domestic cookery	Fortune tellers
Scott's infantry	Biddle's architecture
Say's political economy	Blair's philosophy
Recollections of the Peninsula	St. Ronan's well
	Peveril of the peak
Burns' poems	Quentin Durward
do. works complete	Saracen
Walker's dictionary	Federalist
Blair's lectures	Jesse's surveying
Thompson's seasons	Gibson's do.
Akenside's poems	Bennet's letters
Salmagundi, 2d series	Cowper's task
Polite learning	Moore's Fables
Smith & Little's memorandum book	Orator's guide
	History of England
Pleasing companion	American distiller
Hajji Baba	Spey wife
O'Haloran	Young's night thoughts
Hogg's perils of women	Guthrie's geography
Modern chivalry	Smith's Thucidides
Zimmerman on solitude	Parks' travels
Franklin's works	Conversations on chemistry
Narrative of a soldier	" on philosophy
Self knowledge	American gardener
Life of Bonaparte	Kirk White
" of Washington	Gold-smith's Greece
" of Decatur	Tookes' pantheon
" of Perry	Scenes in Europe
Cowper's poems	Hieroglphic bible
Vicar of Wakefield	Pope's essay
Devil on two sticks	Sumners botany
Marriage ceremonies	Goldsmith's works
Anecdotes	Sterne's works
Lady of the lake	Charles 12th
Practical hints	West's letters
Advice to the teens	Robbin's journal
Self cultivation	Jackson's book keeping
Milton's works	Franklin's narrative
Ovid's art of love	Wealth of nations
Campbell's poems	Goldsmith's Rome
Phillips' speeches	Arabian nights
Paley's philosophy	Children of the Abbey
Human heart	Sketch book
American orchardist	Grimshaw's U. States
Natural history	Lady's preceptor
Gillie's Greece	Mental improvement
Memoirs of La Fayette	Park's travels
Thinks I to myself	Sacred geography
Lacon	Confession of faith
Redgauntlet	Murray's grammar
Winter in Washington	Bibles
Old England	Testaments, &c. &c.
Smiley's geography	6t55
Baine's wars	

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a negro man named *Sam*, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, aquiline nose, by trade a blacksmith; has forged papers, which he will use for passes; he was born and raised in Virginia, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his confinement in any gaol, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain possession of him. SAM'L. W. YONGUE.

Winnsborough, S. C. Feb. 29, 1825. 3t51

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass* and *Earthen-Ware* business, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French *Ware*.

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses*.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt35

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Carriage Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in that town on Main-street, opposite Mr. Hargrave's store, where he will be glad to receive orders in the *Carriage Making Business*: all kind of repairs will be done on short notice, and liberal terms.

Windsor Chair Making

Will also be carried on by him in the above named shop, in its various branches, and most moderate style.

All orders, in either Carriage Making, or Windsor Chair Making, will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's most humble servant,

6t51 NATHAN BROWN.

Lexington, Davidson co. Feb. 25, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall term, 1824: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, *vs.* Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless the aforesaid William Kerr appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill judgment will be taken, pro confesso, against him, and heard ex parte.

6t51 JOHN N. HART, c. m. e. i.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell *vs.* Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman *vs.* Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JAS. FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office